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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/814,700	HART ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James A. Thompson	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _30 March 2004 and 27 December 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-112_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-112_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _30 March 2004_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _12/27/04_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2.   Claim 81 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 81 recites the limitation "method of claim 1" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4.   Claims 78, 92 and 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723).

Regarding claim 78: Sugiyama discloses receiving time-based media data from a media source (column 3, lines 12-17 of Sugiyama); receiving user input (column 3, lines 41-50 of Sugiyama), the user input specifying a multimedia function to perform on the time-based media data (column 3, lines 57-63 of Sugiyama); performing the specified multimedia function on the

time-based media data (column 3, lines 57-63 of Sugiyama) to
obtain an electronic image data (figure 4 and column 4, lines
30-35 of Sugiyama) and associated print data (column 4, lines
35-42 of Sugiyama); producing output on a printer from the
associated print data from the processor (column 4, lines 35-42
of Sugiyama); and producing an electronic output from the
electronic image (column 4, lines 30-35 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claim 92: Sugiyama discloses selecting a range
of video data in response to received input from the user
(column 3, lines 45-48 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claim 112: Sugiyama discloses that the
multimedia function includes applying a visual inspection
function to the time-based media data (column 5, lines 56-65 of
Sugiyama).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which
forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this
Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically
> disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the
> differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
> art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at
> the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the
> art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-4, 7-8, 15-16, 18-23, 35, 42-43, 50, 62, 74, 79-
81, 84-85, 93 and 95-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view
of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888).

Regarding claim 1: Sugiyama discloses a printer (figure 1
of Sugiyama) for printing (column 6, lines 19-26 of Sugiyama)
time-based media data (column 3, lines 12-17 of Sugiyama), the

printer comprising a communication interface (figure 1(11) of
Sugiyama) for receiving time-based media data from a media
source (column 3, lines 12-17 of Sugiyama); a processor (figure
1(15) of Sugiyama) for performing a multimedia function on the
time-based media data (column 3, lines 57-63 of Sugiyama) to
obtain an electronic image (figure 4 and column 4, lines 30-35
of Sugiyama) and associated print data (column 4, lines 35-42 of
Sugiyama); and a user interface (figure 1(20-25) of Sugiyama),
communicatively coupled to the processor (column 3, lines 41-44
of Sugiyama), including a display (figure 1(20) of Sugiyama) for
providing data to the user (column 3, lines 45-50 of Sugiyama)
and an input device (figure 1(21-25) of Sugiyama) for receiving
data from the user (column 3, lines 41-50 of Sugiyama). The
collection of input keys (figure 1(21-25) of Sugiyama), along
with the display (figure 1(20) of Sugiyama) which responds
according to the inputs given by the collection of input keys
(column 3, lines 41-50 of Sugiyama), forms the overall user
interface.

Sugiyama further discloses a first output device (figure 1
(32-33) and column 7, lines 48-53 of Sugiyama) for receiving the
associated print data from the processor and producing output on
a printer (column 4, lines 35-42 of Sugiyama); and a second
output device (figure 1(20) of Sugiyama) coupled to the
processor for receiving the electronic image and producing an
electronic output from the image (column 4, lines 30-35 of
Sugiyama). The head driver (figure 1(32) of Sugiyama) and
thermal head (figure 1(33) of Sugiyama) together comprise the
overall output printing device (column 7, lines 48-53 of
Sugiyama), which produces a printed output of the resultant
video image data (column 4, lines 35-42 of Sugiyama). As can be

seen in figure 1 of Sugiyama, the display is coupled to the
processor through the monitor driver (figure 1(19) of Sugiyama),
digital-to-analog converter (figure 1(18) of Sugiyama), and
selector (figure 1(17) of Sugiyama).

Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the display of
said user interface is a separate component from the second
output device.

Chino discloses a user interface (figure 12(305a,306a) of
Chino) for user input that includes a display (figure 4 and
column 7, lines 48-54 of Chino) that is separate (column 15,
lines 45-50 of Chino) from the other output devices (figure 12
(308a) and column 15, lines 53-54 of Chino). There are several
different devices and types of devices used for producing an
output of the resultant multimedia data (column 15, lines 53-54
of Chino). The display through which the user interacts with
the overall system (figure 4 of Chino) is separate from the
output devices (column 7, lines 48-54 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely multimedia image data processing
and control. At the time of the invention, it would have been
obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a
separate user interface for the user, as taught by Chino. The
motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to
smoothly communicate with the system (column 7, lines 58-64 of
Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino
with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claims 2 and 79: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes selecting a
range of audio data in response to received input from the user.

Chino discloses selecting a range of audio data in response
to received input from the user (column 14, lines 8-18 of
Chino). Only the audio data that is intended to be input by the
user is input in response to the appropriate user input, while
any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18
of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
allow the user to input only a specifically desired range of
audio data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so
would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input
(column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have
been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the
invention as specified in claims 2 and 79.

Regarding claims 3 and 80: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying audio
event detection to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying audio event detection to the time-
based media data (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). The system
detects when audio data is intended to be input by the user,
while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines
8-18 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
detect audio data events, as taught by Chino. The motivation
for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous

audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 3 and 80.

Regarding claims 4 and 81: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes determining a confidence level associated with the audio event detection.

Chino discloses that an audio event is detected (column 14, lines 8-11 of Chino) based on specific criteria that are to be met to the satisfaction of a computer automated system (column 14, lines 11-19 of Chino). Thus, a confidence level associated with the audio event detection is determined.

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events based on a determined confidence level, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 4 and 81.

Regarding claims 7 and 84: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a sound source localization function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a sound source localization function to time-based media data (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound source localization is determined.

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure the user interface to apply a sound source localization function to the time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 7 and 84.

Regarding claims 8 and 85: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying audio event detection to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying audio event detection to the time-based media data (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). The system detects when audio data is intended to be input by the user, while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 8 and 85.

Regarding claim 15: Sugiyama discloses selecting a range
of video data in response to received input from the user
(column 3, lines 45-48 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claims 16 and 93: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a
video event detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a video event detection function
to the time-based media data (column 7, lines 33-40 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
configure the user interface to apply a video event detection
function to the time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The
motivation for doing so would have been to be able to apply user
gestures as another form of data input (column 7, lines 38-45 of
Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino
with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 16
and 93.

Regarding claims 18 and 95: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face
detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face detection function to time-
based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of
Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
apply a face detection function to time-based media data, as

taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 18 and 95.

Further regarding claims 19 and 96: Chino discloses applying a clustering function to the time-based media data to merge multiple instances of a face into a representative image (column 26, lines 1-12 of Chino).

Regarding claims 20 and 97: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face recognition function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 20 and 97.

Regarding claims 21 and 98: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying an

optical character recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying an optical character recognition function to time-based media data (figure 3(102j) and column 7, lines 14-18 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply an optical character recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that character recognition from an electronic pen is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 21 and 98.

Further regarding claims 22 and 99: Chino discloses applying a clustering function to the time-based media data to merge similar results of the optical character recognition (column 7, lines 15-21 of Chino). The particular language input by the user, such as German, Russian and Chinese, which use different character sets, is detected. The particular language determines the cluster of characters to use in optical character recognition (column 7, lines 15-21 of Chino).

Regarding claims 23 and 100: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying a motion analysis function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a motion analysis function to time-based media data (figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a motion analysis function to time-based media data, as taught.by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 23 and 100.

Regarding claim 35: Sugiyama discloses that the multimedia function includes applying a visual inspection function to the time-based media data (column 5, lines 56-65 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claim 42: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control audio sound localization hardware.

Chino discloses controlling audio sound localization hardware (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound localization is determined.

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control audio sound localization hardware, as taught by Chino. The motivation

for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is
intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column
1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious
to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as
specified in claim 42.

    Regarding claim 43: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly
that said user interface is configured to allow a user to
control motion detection hardware.

    Chino discloses controlling motion detection hardware
(figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

    Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
configure said user interface to allow a user to control motion
detection hardware, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for
doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and
gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data
into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of
Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino
with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 43.

    Regarding claim 50: Sugiyama discloses that the processor
is further configured to display results of the multimedia
function on the display of the user interface (column 4, lines
30-35 of Sugiyama).

    Regarding claim 62: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly
that the second output device is audio sound localization
hardware.

    Chino discloses controlling as an output device audio sound
localization hardware (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By

using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound localization is determined.

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to output audio data through audio sound localization hardware, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 62.

Regarding claim 74: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is hardware for capturing data from an electronic pen.

Chino discloses controlling as an output device hardware for capturing data from an electronic pen (figure 3(102i) and column 7, lines 14-16 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of digital data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use hardware for capturing data from an electronic pen, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that an electronic pen is simply another useful output device that provides digital data a user may wish to obtain (figure 3 and column 6, lines 66-67 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 74.

7.   Claims 5-6 and 82-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Kametani (US Patent 5,091,948).

Regarding claims 5 and 82: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a speaker segmentation function to the time-based media data.

Kametani discloses applying a speaker segmentation function to time-based media data (figure 3d and column 5, lines 5-9 and lines 29-33 of Kametani).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Kametani because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speaker segmentation function to said time-based media data, as taught by Kametani. The motivation for doing so would have been that using a speaker segmentation function extracts parameters that uniquely identify a speaker, thus improving the level of speaker discrimination (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kametani with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 5, 13, 82 and 90.

Further regarding claims 6/1, 6/5, and 83/78, 83/82: Kametani discloses applying a speaker recognition function to said time-based media data (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani).

8.   Claims 9-11, 14, 86-88 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723)

in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Halverson (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0101513 A1).

Regarding claims 9 and 86: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a speech recognition function to said time-based media data.

Halverson discloses applying a speech recognition function to time-based media data (para. 24, lines 2-5 and para. 25, lines 21-23 of Halverson).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Halverson because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speech recognition function, as taught by Halverson. The motivation for doing so would have been that speech is a useful and natural form of human input (para. 25, lines 11-14 of Halverson). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Halverson with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 9 and 86.

Further regarding claims 10 and 87: Halverson discloses applying a profile analysis function to the time-based media data (para. 23, lines 4-7 of Halverson).

Regarding claims 11 and 88: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying audio event detection to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying audio event detection to the time-based media data (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). The system detects when audio data is intended to be input by the user,

while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 11 and 88.

Regarding claims 14 and 91: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a sound source localization function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a sound source localization function to time-based media data (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound source localization is determined.

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure the user interface to apply a sound source localization function to the time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 14 and 91.

9.   Claims 12-13 and 89-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)
as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in
view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888), Halverson (US Patent
Application Publication 2002/0101513 A1) and Kametani (US Patent
5,091,948).

Regarding claims 12 and 89: Sugiyama in view of Chino and
Halverson does not disclose expressly that said multimedia
function includes applying a speaker recognition function to
said time-based media data.

Kametani discloses applying a speaker recognition function
to said time-based media data (column 5, lines 29-35 of
Kametani).

Sugiyama in view of Chino and Halverson is combinable with
Kametani because they are from the same field of endeavor,
namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At
the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a
person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speaker
recognition function to said time-based media data, as taught by
Kametani. The motivation for doing so would have been that
using a speaker recognition function extracts parameters that
uniquely identify a speaker, thus improving the level of speaker
discrimination (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani). Therefore,
it would have been obvious to combine Kametani with Sugiyama in
view of Chino and Halverson to obtain the invention as specified
in claims 12 and 89.

Regarding claims 13 and 90: Sugiyama in view of Chino and
Halverson does not disclose expressly that said multimedia
function includes applying a speaker segmentation function to
the time-based media data.

Kametani discloses applying a speaker segmentation function to time-based media data (figure 3d and column 5, lines 5-9 and lines 29-33 of Kametani).

Sugiyama in view of Chino and Halverson is combinable with Kametani because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speaker segmentation function to said time-based media data, as taught by Kametani. The motivation for doing so would have been that using a speaker segmentation function extracts parameters that uniquely identify a speaker, thus improving the level of speaker discrimination (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kametani with Sugiyama in view of Chino and Halverson to obtain the invention as specified in claims 13 and 90.

10. Claims 17, 76 and 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Krumm (US Patent 6,611,622 B1).

Regarding claims 17 and 94: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a color histogram analysis function to said time-based media data.

Krumm discloses applying a color histogram analysis function to time-based media data (figure 2(202) and column 8, lines 46-47 of Krumm).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Krumm because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and

processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a color histogram analysis function to the time-based media data, as taught by Krumm. The motivation for doing so would have been to better identify people or objects in scenes generated subsequent to a model scene (column 8, lines 53-58 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Krumm with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 17 and 94.

Regarding claim 76: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that the second output device is a flash memory device.

Krumm discloses outputting computer data to a flash memory device (column 7, lines 27-33 of Krumm).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Krumm because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be the flash memory device taught by Krumm. The suggestion for doing so would have been that a flash memory device is one of many possible useful output devices available to those of ordinary skill in the art (column 7, lines 27-36 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Krumm with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claim 76.

11. Claims 24/1, 24/23 and 101/100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Kim (US Patent 6,594,377 B1).

Regarding claims 24/1, 24/23, and 101/100: Sugiyama in
view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia
function includes a distance estimation function to the time-
based media data.

Kim discloses applying a distance estimation to image media
data (column 3, lines 33-36 of Kim).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Kim because
they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and
processing of media data. At the time of the invention, it
would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art
to apply distance estimation, as taught by Kim, to the time-
based media data. The motivation for doing so would have been
to determine if the user, or a relevant part of the user, is
within the required operational range (column 4, lines 28-34 of
Kim). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim with
to Sugiyama in view of Chino obtain the invention as specified
in claims 24/1, 24/23 and 101/100.

12.   Claim 101/78 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Kim
(US Patent 6,594,377 B1).

Regarding claim 101/78: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes a distance
estimation function to the time-based media data.

Kim discloses applying a distance estimation to image media
data (column 3, lines 33-36 of Kim).

Sugiyama and Kim are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been
obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply

distance estimation, as taught by Kim, to the time-based media
data. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine
if the user, or a relevant part of the user, is within the
required operational range (column 4, lines 28-34 of Kim).
Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim with
Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 101/78.

13.   Claims 25-31 and 102-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.
103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723)
in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Krumm (US Patent
6,611,622 B1).

Regarding claims 25 and 102: Sugiyama in view of Chino
does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function
includes applying a foreground/background segmentation function
to said time-based media data.

Krumm discloses applying a foreground/background
segmentation function to time-based media data (column 10, lines
13-15 of Krumm).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Krumm because
they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and
processing of time-based media data. At the time of the
invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art to apply a foreground/background segmentation
function to the time-based media data, as taught by Krumm. The
motivation for doing so would have been that the foreground
segment is needed to further segment for the purpose of
identifying people and objects in an image (column 10, lines 15-
18 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine
Krumm with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as
specified in claims 25 and 102.

Regarding claims 26 and 103: Sugiyama in view of Chino
does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function
includes applying a scene segmentation function to said time-
based media data.

Krumm discloses applying a scene segmentation function to
time-based media data (column 10, lines 15-18 of Krumm).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Krumm because
they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and
processing of time-based media data. At the time of the
invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art to apply a scene segmentation function to the
time-based media data, as taught by Krumm. The motivation for
doing so would have been that segmenting the foreground scene is
needed to identify people and objects in an image (column 10,
lines 15-18 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to
combine Krumm with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the
invention as specified in claims 26 and 103.

Regarding claims 27 and 104: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face
recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face recognition function to
time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27
of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
apply a face recognition function to time-based media data, as
taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to
determine which particular user corresponds to the current user

by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-
22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine
Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in
claims 27 and 104.

Regarding claims 28 and 105: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face
detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face detection function to time-
based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of
Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
apply a face detection function to time-based media data, as
taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to
determine which particular user corresponds to the current user
by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-
22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine
Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in
claims 28 and 105.

Regarding claims 29 and 106: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that the multimedia function includes applying an
optical character recognition function to the time-based media
data.

Chino discloses applying an optical character recognition
function to time-based media data (figure 3(102j) and column 7,
lines 14-18 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of

time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
apply an optical character recognition function to time-based
media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so
would have been that character recognition from an electronic
pen is simply another useful electronic means to input data into
a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of
Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino
with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 29
and 106.

Regarding claims 30 and 107: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face
recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face recognition function to
time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27
of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the
same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of
time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would
have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to
apply a face recognition function to time-based media data, as
taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to
determine which particular user corresponds to the current user
by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-
22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine
Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in
claims 30 and 107.

Regarding claims 31 and 108: Sugiyama does not disclose
expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face
detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face detection function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face detection function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 31 and 108.

14. Claims 32-34 and 109-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Gerber (US Patent 5,568,406).

Regarding claims 32 and 109: Sugiyama in view of. Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying an automobile recognition function to said time-based media data.

Gerber discloses applying an automobile recognition function to time-based media data (column 8, lines 42-45 of Gerber).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Gerber because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to apply an automobile recognition function to said time-based media data, as taught by Gerber. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine from the time-based media data whether or not the automobile in the time-based media data is stolen (column 8, lines 45-46 of Gerber). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Gerber with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 32 and 109.

Regarding claims 33 and 110: Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying a motion analysis function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a motion analysis function to time-based media data (figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a motion analysis function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 33 and 110.

Regarding claims 34 and 111: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a license plate recognition function to said time-based media data.

Gerber discloses applying a license plate recognition function to time-based media data (column 3, lines 42-47 and lines 63-64 of Gerber).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Gerber because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a license plate recognition function to said time-based media data, as taught by Gerber. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine from the time-based media data whether or not the automobile in the time-based media data is stolen (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 2 of Gerber). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Gerber with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 34 and 111.

15. Claims 36-39, 44-45, 47, 51-58, 63, 65, 73 and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Hymel (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0220988 A1).

Regarding claims 36-39, 44-45 and 47: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control a compact disc (CD) device, a digital video disc (DVD) device, an audio tape device, a video tape device, a MIDI player, a cellular telephone, and/or a world wide web display.

Hymel discloses a user interface configured to allow a user to control (para. 10, lines 1-5 of Hymel) a compact disc (CD) device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), a

digital video disc (DVD) device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines
20-21 of Hymel), an audio tape device (audio tape device is a
type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para.
10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), a video tape device
(digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a
digital video (DV) cassette tape) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and
line 20 of Hymel), a MIDI player (MIDI player is a type of audio
player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para. 10, lines 14-15
and line 19 of Hymel), a cellular telephone (para. 10, lines 14-
15 of Hymel), and/or a world wide web display (figure 1(130) and
para. 11, lines 1-10 of Hymel).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Hymel because
they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control
of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it
would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art
to configure said user interface so that the user interface
allows a user to control a compact disc (CD) device, a digital
video disc (DVD) device, an audio tape device, a video tape
device, a MIDI player, a cellular telephone, and/or a world wide
web display, as taught by Hymel. The motivation for doing so
would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of
different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus
allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2,
lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to
combine Hymel with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the
invention as specified in claims 36-39, 44-45 and 47.

Regarding claims 51-58, 63, 65, 73 and 75: Sugiyama in
view of Chino does not disclose expressly that the second output
device is a DVD drive, CD drive, audio tape drive, video
cassette device, removable media device, embedded audio

recorder, embedded video recorder, non-volatile storage device, cellular telephone, world-wide web display, hardware for performing audio capture, and/or a disposable media writer.

Hymel discloses a user interface configured to allow a user to control as an output device (para. 10, lines 1-5 of Hymel) a DVD drive (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel), CD drive (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), audio tape drive (audio tape drive is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), video cassette device (digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a digital video (DV) cassette tape) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), removable media device (the compact discs used in compact disc devices are well-known to be removable media devices) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), embedded (para. 10, lines 22-26 of Hymel) audio recorder (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), embedded (para. 10, lines 22-26 of Hymel) video recorder (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), non-volatile storage device (compact disc devices and digital video disc devices are well-known to be non-volatile storage media devices) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-21 of Hymel), cellular telephone (para. 10, lines 14-15 of Hymel), world-wide web display (figure 1 (130) and para. 11, lines 1-10 of Hymel), hardware for performing audio capture (as is well-known in the art, part of the function of a digital camcorder is to capture audio signals, along with the video) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), and/or a disposable media writer (compact discs (CD-R's) and digital video discs (DVD±R's) are well-known to be disposable media) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-21 of Hymel).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be a DVD drive, CD drive, audio tape drive, video cassette device, removable media device, embedded audio recorder, embedded video recorder, non-volatile storage device, cellular telephone, world-wide web display, hardware for performing audio capture, and/or a disposable media writer, as taught by Hymel. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 51-58, 63, 65, 73 and 75.

16. Claims 40-41, 49, 59-61, 69 and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Stevens (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0010641 A1).

Regarding claims 40-41 and 49: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control a multimedia server, encryption hardware, and/or a radio receiver.

Stevens discloses a user interface (figure 3(104) of Stevens) configured to allow a user to control a multimedia server (para. 53, lines 6-10 of Stevens), encryption hardware (para. 54, lines 1-9 of Stevens), and a radio receiver (figure 3 (110) and para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control encryption hardware and a radio receiver, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 40-41 and 49.

Regarding claims 59-61, 69 and 77: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that the second output device is an embedded multimedia server, audio encryption hardware, video encryption hardware, a satellite radio receiver and/or a wireless device.

Stevens discloses controlling as an output device an embedded multimedia server (para. 53, lines 6-10 of Stevens), audio encryption hardware (para. 54, lines 1-4 and para. 57, lines 3-4 of Stevens), video encryption hardware (para. 54, lines 1-4 of Stevens), a satellite radio receiver (para. 36, lines 1-6 of Stevens), and/or a wireless device (para. 36, lines 1-6 of Stevens). As is well-known in the art, a satellite radio receiver is a type of wireless device.

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be an

embedded multimedia server, audio encryption hardware, video
encryption hardware, and/or a satellite radio receiver, as
taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been
to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and
video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of
Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine
Stevens with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention
as specified in claims 59-61, 69 and 77.

17. Claims 46, 64, 66-68 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.
103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723)
in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888), Stevens (US Patent
Application Publication 2002/0010641 A1), and McCarthy (US
Patent 6,296,693 B1).

Regarding claim 46: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not
disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to
allow a user to control a two-way radio.

Stevens discloses a user interface (figure 3(104) of
Stevens) configured to allow a user to control a radio receiver
(figure 3(110) and para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Stevens
because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the
control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of
the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of
ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to
allow a user to control a radio receiver, as taught by Stevens.
The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to
retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a
controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with
Sugiyama in view of Chino.

Sugiyama in view of Chino and Stevens does not disclose
expressly that said radio is specifically a two-way radio.

McCarthy discloses using a two-way (CB) radio (column 7,
lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy).

Sugiyama in view of Chino and Stevens is combinable with
McCarthy because they are from similar problem solving areas,
namely the control of data communication hardware. At the time
of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of
ordinary skill in the art to provide for user control of a
radio, as taught by Stevens, wherein said radio is specifically
a two-way radio, as taught by McCarthy. The motivation for
doing so would have been to provide the user with means of
personal communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious
to combine McCarthy with Sugiyama in view of Chino and Stevens
to obtain the invention as specified in claim 46.

Regarding claims 64, 66-68 and 71: Sugiyama in view of
Chino does not disclose expressly that the second output device
is a two-way radio, a radio receiver for receiving AM signals, a
radio receiver for receiving FM signals, a radio receiver for
receiving short wave radio signals, and/or an emergency alert
monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts.

Stevens discloses controlling as an output device a radio
receiver (para. 36, lines 1-6 of Stevens).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Stevens
because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the
control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of
the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of
ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be a

radio receiver, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing

so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired

distributions of audio data over a controlled broadcast (para.

4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious

to combine Stevens with Sugiyama in view of Chino.

Sugiyama in view of Chino and Stevens does not disclose

expressly that said radio receiver is a two-way radio, a radio

receiver for receiving AM signals, a radio receiver for

receiving FM signals, a radio receiver for receiving short wave

radio signals, and/or an emergency alert monitor for receiving

emergency broadcast system alerts.

McCarthy discloses output devices including a two-way (CB)

radio (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy), a

radio receiver for receiving AM signals (column 7, lines 13-16

and lines 20-21 of McCarthy), a radio receiver for receiving FM

signals (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 20-21 of McCarthy), a

radio receiver for receiving short wave radio signals (column 7,

lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy), and/or an emergency

alert monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts

(column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 18-20 of McCarthy).

Sugiyama in view of Chino and Stevens is combinable with

McCarthy because they are from similar problem solving areas,

namely the control of data communication hardware. At the time

of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to provide for user control of a

radio, as taught by Stevens, wherein said radio is specifically

a two-way radio, a radio receiver for receiving AM signals, a

radio receiver for receiving FM signals, a radio receiver for

receiving short wave radio signals, and/or an emergency alert

monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts, as

taught by McCarthy. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with means of personal communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine McCarthy with Sugiyama in view of Chino and Stevens to obtain the invention as specified in claims 64, 66-68 and 71.

18. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Wedekind (US Patent 5,115,967).

Regarding claim 48: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control a climate sensor.

Wedekind discloses computer control (column 4, lines 53-58 of Wedekind) of a climate sensor (column 5, lines 3-9 of Wedekind).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Wedekind because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control a climate sensor, as taught by Wedekind. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the overall climate of the room or building in which the printer system user is located. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wedekind with Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claim 48.

19. Claim 70 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of

Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Rowe (US Patent Application
Publication 2001/0003846 A1).

Regarding claim 70: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not
disclose expressly that the second output device is a weather
alert receiver.

Rowe discloses controlling as an output device a weather
alert receiver (para. 62, lines 3-6 of Rowe).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Rowe because
they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and
processing of time-based media data. At the time of the
invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary
skill in the art to use a weather alert receiver as an output
device, as taught by Rowe. The suggestion for doing so would
have been that weather alert data is simply another form of
useful multi-media data that a user may wish to obtain.
Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Rowe with
Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified
in claim 70.

20. Claim 72 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) in view of
Chino (US Patent 6,118,888) and Abgrall (US Patent 6,373498 B1).

Regarding claim 72: Sugiyama in view of Chino does not
disclose expressly that the second output device is a weather
alert receiver.

Abgrall discloses controlling as an output device hardware
for performing VGA screen captures (column 12, lines 6-8 of
Abgrall).

Sugiyama in view of Chino is combinable with Abgrall
because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the

control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of
the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of
ordinary skill in the art to use hardware to perform VGA screen
captures, as taught by Abgrall. The suggestion for doing so
would have been that a VGA screen capture is simply another form
of useful multi-media data that a user may wish to obtain.
Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Abgrall with
Sugiyama in view of Chino to obtain the invention as specified
in claim 72.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier
communications from the examiner should be directed to James A.
Thompson whose telephone number is 571-272-7441. The examiner
can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are
unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be
reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the
organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is
571-273-8300.

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James A. Thompson
Examiner
Art Unit 2624

JAT
02 August 2005

THOMAS D.
TOMMY LEE
PRIMARY EXAMINER